

Exhibit 2

Cury, et al v. United States Department of State,

et al. C23-0499JLR

Western District of Washington

CBP- Vaughn Index

Document	Date	Segregable	Bates Number	Exemption 5 U.S.C. § 552	Description
Julio David Cury Air/Sea Baggage Secondary Inspection	10/31/03	Yes; Released in Part	CBP_001	(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(E)	<p>This page reveals names and contact information, disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. This field has been redacted to protect individuals from unwanted contact, annoyance, or harassment. Reactions have been made under (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C).</p> <p>This page also reveals non-public information about law enforcement techniques and procedures. This includes sensitive nomenclature, inspectional codes, and inspectional databases containing law enforcement sensitive information pertaining to the Agency's methods and rationale for conducting inspectional activities on plaintiff. Release of this sensitive law enforcement information, even on a piecemeal basis, could assist violators seeking to circumvent the law. For example, the redactions associated with the "Referral" categories, such as, "Referral Reason," may contain sensitive nomenclature, such as "Terrorist lookout." The same field may instead contain relatively harmless identifiers, such as "Visa," simply for the fact that an individual's visa needs to be checked. If CBP only redacted the "Referral Reason" field when it contained information pertaining to a "Terrorist lookout," as opposed to information pertaining to a "Visa," individuals seeking to circumvent the law may piecemeal sensitive law enforcement information and techniques to find that CBP redacts a specific field only when it pertains to a "Terrorist Lookout," or other sensitive law enforcement identifier. Disclosure of this information would therefore enable violators to alter their patterns and operations of conduct, or effectuate other countermeasures to overcome CBP's enforcement efforts. To protect harmful disclosure, redactions have been made under (b)(7)(E).</p>

Cury, et al v. United States Department of State,

et al. C23-0499JLR

Western District of Washington

CBP- Vaughn Index

Document	Date	Segregable	Bates Number	Exemption 5 U.S.C. § 552	Description
Julio David Cury Air/Sea Baggage Secondary Inspection	6/25/04	Yes; Released in Part	CBP_002	(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(E)	<p>This page reveals names and contact information, disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. This field has been redacted to protect individuals from unwanted contact, annoyance, or harassment. Reactions have been made under (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C).</p> <p>This page also reveals non-public information about law enforcement techniques and procedures. This includes sensitive nomenclature, inspectional codes, and inspectional databases containing law enforcement sensitive information pertaining to the Agency's methods and rationale for conducting inspectional activities on plaintiff. Release of this sensitive law enforcement information, even on a piecemeal basis, could assist violators seeking to circumvent the law. For example, the redactions associated with the "Referral" categories, such as, "Referral Reason," may contain sensitive nomenclature, such as "Terrorist lookout." The same field may instead contain relatively harmless identifiers, such as "Visa," simply for the fact that an individual's visa needs to be checked. If CBP only redacted the "Referral Reason" field when it contained information pertaining to a "Terrorist lookout," as opposed to information pertaining to a "Visa," individuals seeking to circumvent the law may piecemeal sensitive law enforcement information and techniques to find that CBP redacts a specific field only when it pertains to a "Terrorist Lookout," or other sensitive law enforcement identifier. Disclosure of this information would therefore enable violators to alter their patterns and operations of conduct, or effectuate other countermeasures to overcome CBP's enforcement efforts. Likewise, the redactions under the "Miscellaneous Info" category identifies sensitive information pertaining to CBP law enforcement Category classifications. Release of such information, even on a piecemeal basis, may be used to circumvent the law and/or disrupt CBP inspectional activities. To protect harmful disclosure, redactions have been made under (b)(7)(E).</p>

Cury, et al v. United States Department of State,

et al. C23-0499JLR

Western District of Washington

CBP- Vaughn Index

Document	Date	Segregable	Bates Number	Exemption 5 U.S.C. § 552	Description
Julio David Cury Air/Sea Baggage Secondary Inspection	05/16/07	Yes; Released in Part	CBP_003	(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(E)	<p>This page reveals names and contact information, disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. This field has been redacted to protect individuals from unwanted contact, annoyance, or harassment. Reactions have been made under (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C).</p> <p>This page also reveals non-public information about law enforcement techniques and procedures. This includes sensitive nomenclature, inspectional codes, and inspectional databases containing law enforcement sensitive information pertaining to the Agency's methods and rationale for conducting inspectional activities on plaintiff. Release of this sensitive law enforcement information, even on a piecemeal basis, could assist violators seeking to circumvent the law. For example, the redactions associated with the "Referral" categories, such as, "Referral Reason," may contain sensitive nomenclature, such as "Terrorist lookout." The same field may instead contain relatively harmless identifiers, such as "Visa," simply for the fact that an individual's visa needs to be checked. If CBP only redacted the "Referral Reason" field when it contained information pertaining to a "Terrorist lookout," as opposed to information pertaining to a "Visa," individuals seeking to circumvent the law may piecemeal sensitive law enforcement information and techniques to find that CBP redacts a specific field only when it pertains to a "Terrorist Lookout," or other sensitive law enforcement identifier. Disclosure of this information would therefore enable violators to alter their patterns and operations of conduct, or effectuate other countermeasures to overcome CBP's enforcement efforts. Likewise, the redactions under the "Miscellaneous Info" category identifies information pertaining to a sensitive law enforcement database, as well as a sensitive law enforcement technique category specific to CBP inspectional operations. Release of such information, including the redacted field's title, even on a piecemeal basis, may be used to circumvent the law and/or disrupt CBP inspectional activities. To protect harmful disclosure, redactions have been made under (b)(7)(E).</p>

Cury, et al v. United States Department of State,

et al. C23-0499JLR

Western District of Washington

CBP- Vaughn Index

Document	Date	Segregable	Bates Number	Exemption 5 U.S.C. § 552	Description
Julio David Cury Air/Sea Baggage Secondary Inspection	09/19/10	Yes; Released in Part	CBP_004 CBP_005	(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(E)	<p>These pages reveal names and contact information, disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. This field has been redacted to protect individuals from unwanted contact, annoyance, or harassment. Reactions have been made under (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C).</p> <p>These pages also reveal non-public information about law enforcement techniques and procedures. This includes sensitive nomenclature, inspectional codes, and inspectional databases containing law enforcement sensitive information pertaining to the Agency's methods and rationale for conducting inspectional activities on plaintiff. Release of this sensitive law enforcement information, even on a piecemeal basis, could assist violators seeking to circumvent the law. For example, the redactions associated with the "Referral" categories, such as, "Referral Reason," may contain sensitive nomenclature, such as "Terrorist lookout." The same field may instead contain relatively harmless identifiers, such as "Visa," simply for the fact that an individual's visa needs to be checked. If CBP only redacted the "Referral Reason" field when it contained information pertaining to a "Terrorist lookout," as opposed to information pertaining to a "Visa," individuals seeking to circumvent the law may piecemeal sensitive law enforcement information and techniques to find that CBP redacts a specific field only when it pertains to a "Terrorist Lookout," or other sensitive law enforcement identifier. Disclosure of this information would therefore enable violators to alter their patterns and operations of conduct, or effectuate other countermeasures to overcome CBP's enforcement efforts. Likewise, the redactions under the "Miscellaneous Info" category identifies information pertaining to a sensitive law enforcement database, as well as a sensitive law enforcement technique category specific to CBP inspectional operations. Release of such information, including the redacted field's title, even on a piecemeal basis, may be used to circumvent the law and/or disrupt CBP inspectional activities. To protect harmful disclosure, redactions have been made under (b)(7)(E).</p>
Julio David Cury Air/Sea Baggage Secondary Inspection	11/26/10	Yes; Released in Part	CBP_006 CBP_007	(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(E)	These pages reveal names and contact information, disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Cury, et al v. United States Department of State,

et al. C23-0499JLR

Western District of Washington

CBP- Vaughn Index

Document	Date	Segregable	Bates Number	Exemption 5 U.S.C. § 552	Description
					<p>This field has been redacted to protect individuals from unwanted contact, annoyance, or harassment. Reactions have been made under (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C).</p> <p>These pages also reveal non-public information about law enforcement techniques and procedures. This includes sensitive nomenclature, inspectional codes, and inspectional databases containing law enforcement sensitive information pertaining to the Agency's methods and rationale for conducting inspectional activities on plaintiff. Release of this sensitive law enforcement information, even on a piecemeal basis, could assist violators seeking to circumvent the law. For example, the redactions associated with the "Referral" categories, such as, "Referral Reason," may contain sensitive nomenclature, such as "Terrorist lookout." The same field may instead contain relatively harmless identifiers, such as "Visa," simply for the fact that an individual's visa needs to be checked. If CBP only redacted the "Referral Reason" field when it contained information pertaining to a "Terrorist lookout," as opposed to information pertaining to a "Visa," individuals seeking to circumvent the law may piecemeal sensitive law enforcement information and techniques to find that CBP redacts a specific field only when it pertains to a "Terrorist Lookout," or other sensitive law enforcement identifier. Disclosure of this information would therefore enable violators to alter their patterns and operations of conduct, or effectuate other countermeasures to overcome CBP's enforcement efforts. Likewise, the redactions under the "Miscellaneous Info" category identifies information pertaining to a sensitive law enforcement database, as well as a sensitive law enforcement technique category specific to CBP inspectional operations. Release of such information, including the redacted field's title, even on a piecemeal basis, may be used to circumvent the law and/or disrupt CBP inspectional activities. Moreover, under the "Remarks" category, it contains sensitive law enforcement operations nomenclature, and investigative information. Release of such information, even on a piecemeal basis, may be used to circumvent the law and/or disrupt CBP inspectional activities. To protect harmful disclosure, redactions have been made under (b)(7)(E).</p>

Cury, et al v. United States Department of State,

et al. C23-0499JLR

Western District of Washington

CBP- Vaughn Index

Document	Date	Segregable	Bates Number	Exemption 5 U.S.C. § 552	Description
Julio David Cury Air/Sea Baggage Secondary Inspection	02/04/11	Yes; Released in Part	CBP_008	(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(E)	<p>This page reveals names and contact information, disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. This field has been redacted to protect individuals from unwanted contact, annoyance, or harassment. Reactions have been made under (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C).</p> <p>This page also reveals non-public information about law enforcement techniques and procedures. This includes sensitive nomenclature, inspectional codes, and inspectional databases containing law enforcement sensitive information pertaining to the Agency's methods and rationale for conducting inspectional activities on plaintiff. Release of this sensitive law enforcement information, even on a piecemeal basis, could assist violators seeking to circumvent the law. For example, the redactions associated with the "Referral" categories, such as, "Referral Reason," may contain sensitive nomenclature, such as "Terrorist lookout." The same field may instead contain relatively harmless identifiers, such as "Visa," simply for the fact that an individual's visa needs to be checked. If CBP only redacted the "Referral Reason" field when it contained information pertaining to a "Terrorist lookout," as opposed to information pertaining to a "Visa," individuals seeking to circumvent the law may piecemeal sensitive law enforcement information and techniques to find that CBP redacts a specific field only when it pertains to a "Terrorist Lookout," or other sensitive law enforcement identifier. Disclosure of this information would therefore enable violators to alter their patterns and operations of conduct, or effectuate other countermeasures to overcome CBP's enforcement efforts. Likewise, the redactions under the "Miscellaneous Info" category identifies information pertaining to a sensitive law enforcement database. To protect harmful disclosure, redactions have been made under (b)(7)(E).</p>
Julio David Cury Air/Sea Baggage Secondary Inspection	02/04/11	Yes; Released in Part	CBP_009	(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(E)	<p>This page reveals names and contact information, disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. This field has been redacted to protect individuals from unwanted contact, annoyance, or harassment. Reactions have been made under (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C).</p>

Cury, et al v. United States Department of State,

et al. C23-0499JLR

Western District of Washington

CBP- Vaughn Index

Document	Date	Segregable	Bates Number	Exemption 5 U.S.C. § 552	Description
					<p>This page also reveals non-public information about law enforcement techniques and procedures. This includes sensitive nomenclature, inspectional codes, and inspectional databases containing law enforcement sensitive information pertaining to the Agency's methods and rationale for conducting inspectional activities on plaintiff. Release of this sensitive law enforcement information, even on a piecemeal basis, could assist violators seeking to circumvent the law. For example, the redactions associated with the "Referral" categories, such as, "Referral Reason," may contain sensitive nomenclature, such as "Terrorist lookout." The same field may instead contain relatively harmless identifiers, such as "Visa," simply for the fact that an individual's visa needs to be checked. If CBP only redacted the "Referral Reason" field when it contained information pertaining to a "Terrorist lookout," as opposed to information pertaining to a "Visa," individuals seeking to circumvent the law may piecemeal sensitive law enforcement information and techniques to find that CBP redacts a specific field only when it pertains to a "Terrorist Lookout," or other sensitive law enforcement identifier. Disclosure of this information would therefore enable violators to alter their patterns and operations of conduct, or effectuate other countermeasures to overcome CBP's enforcement efforts. Likewise, the redactions under the "Miscellaneous Info" category identifies information pertaining to a sensitive law enforcement database, as well as a sensitive law enforcement technique category specific to CBP inspectional operations. Release of such information, including the redacted field's title, even on a piecemeal basis, may be used to circumvent the law and/or disrupt CBP inspectional activities. To protect harmful disclosure, redactions have been made under (b)(7)(E).</p>
Julio David Cury Air/Sea Baggage Secondary Inspection	03/09/11	Yes; Released in Part	CBP_010 CBP_011	(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(E)	<p>These pages reveal names and contact information, disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. This field has been redacted to protect individuals from unwanted contact, annoyance, or harassment. Reactions have been made under (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C).</p> <p>These pages also reveal non-public information about law enforcement techniques and procedures. This includes sensitive nomenclature, inspectional codes, and</p>

Cury, et al v. United States Department of State,

et al. C23-0499JLR

Western District of Washington

CBP- Vaughn Index

Document	Date	Segregable	Bates Number	Exemption 5 U.S.C. § 552	Description
					inspectional databases containing law enforcement sensitive information pertaining to the Agency's methods and rationale for conducting inspectional activities on plaintiff. Release of this sensitive law enforcement information, even on a piecemeal basis, could assist violators seeking to circumvent the law. For example, the redactions associated with the "Referral" categories, such as, "Referral Reason," may contain sensitive nomenclature, such as "Terrorist lookout." The same field may instead contain relatively harmless identifiers, such as "Visa," simply for the fact that an individual's visa needs to be checked. If CBP only redacted the "Referral Reason" field when it contained information pertaining to a "Terrorist lookout," as opposed to information pertaining to a "Visa," individuals seeking to circumvent the law may piecemeal sensitive law enforcement information and techniques to find that CBP redacts a specific field only when it pertains to a "Terrorist Lookout," or other sensitive law enforcement identifier. Disclosure of this information would therefore enable violators to alter their patterns and operations of conduct, or effectuate other countermeasures to overcome CBP's enforcement efforts. Likewise, the redactions under the "Miscellaneous Info" category identifies information pertaining to a sensitive law enforcement database, as well as a sensitive law enforcement technique category specific to CBP inspectional operations. Release of such information, including the redacted field's title, even on a piecemeal basis, may be used to circumvent the law and/or disrupt CBP inspectional activities. To protect harmful disclosure, redactions have been made under (b)(7)(E).
Julio David Cury Air/Sea Baggage Secondary Inspection	03/09/11	Yes; Released in Part	CBP_012	(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(E)	<p>This page reveals names and contact information, disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. This field has been redacted to protect individuals from unwanted contact, annoyance, or harassment. Reactions have been made under (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C).</p> <p>This page also reveals non-public information about law enforcement techniques and procedures. This includes sensitive nomenclature, inspectional codes, and inspectional databases containing law enforcement sensitive information pertaining to the Agency's methods and rationale for conducting inspectional activities on plaintiff.</p>

Cury, et al v. United States Department of State,

et al. C23-0499JLR

Western District of Washington

CBP- Vaughn Index

Document	Date	Segregable	Bates Number	Exemption 5 U.S.C. § 552	Description
					<p>Release of this sensitive law enforcement information, even on a piecemeal basis, could assist violators seeking to circumvent the law. For example, the redactions associated with the “Referral” categories, such as, “Referral Reason,” may contain sensitive nomenclature, such as “Terrorist lookout.” The same field may instead contain relatively harmless identifiers, such as “Visa,” simply for the fact that an individual’s visa needs to be checked. If CBP only redacted the “Referral Reason” field when it contained information pertaining to a “Terrorist lookout,” as opposed to information pertaining to a “Visa,” individuals seeking to circumvent the law may piecemeal sensitive law enforcement information and techniques to find that CBP redacts a specific field only when it pertains to a “Terrorist Lookout,” or other sensitive law enforcement identifier. Disclosure of this information would therefore enable violators to alter their patterns and operations of conduct, or effectuate other countermeasures to overcome CBP’s enforcement efforts. Likewise, the redactions under the “Miscellaneous Info” category identifies information pertaining to a sensitive law enforcement technique category specific to CBP inspectional operations. Release of such information, including the redacted field’s title, even on a piecemeal basis, may be used to circumvent the law and/or disrupt CBP inspectional activities. To protect harmful disclosure, redactions have been made under (b)(7)(E).</p>
Julio David Cury Admissibility Secondary Inspection	03/24/2005	Yes; Released in Part	CBP_013	(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(E)	<p>This page reveals names and contact information, disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. This field has been redacted to protect individuals from unwanted contact, annoyance, or harassment. Reactions have been made under (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C).</p> <p>This page also reveals non-public information about law enforcement techniques and procedures. This includes sensitive nomenclature, inspectional codes, and inspectional databases containing law enforcement sensitive information pertaining to the Agency’s methods and rationale for conducting inspectional activities on plaintiff. Release of this sensitive law enforcement information, even on a piecemeal basis, could assist violators seeking to circumvent the law. For example, the redactions associated with the “Referral” categories, such as, “Referral</p>

Cury, et al v. United States Department of State,

et al. C23-0499JLR

Western District of Washington

CBP- Vaughn Index

Document	Date	Segregable	Bates Number	Exemption 5 U.S.C. § 552	Description
					<p>Reason,” may contain sensitive nomenclature, such as “Terrorist lookout.” The same field may instead contain relatively harmless identifiers, such as “Visa,” simply for the fact that an individual’s visa needs to be checked. If CBP only redacted the “Referral Reason” field when it contained information pertaining to a “Terrorist lookout,” as opposed to information pertaining to a “Visa,” individuals seeking to circumvent the law may piecemeal sensitive law enforcement information and techniques to find that CBP redacts a specific field only when it pertains to a “Terrorist Lookout,” or other sensitive law enforcement identifier. Disclosure of this information would therefore enable violators to alter their patterns and operations of conduct, or effectuate other countermeasures to overcome CBP’s enforcement efforts. Likewise, the redactions under the “Miscellaneous Info” category identifies information pertaining to a sensitive law enforcement technique category specific to CBP inspectional operations. Release of such information, even on a piecemeal basis, may be used to circumvent the law and/or disrupt CBP inspectional activities. Moreover, under the “Remarks” category, it contains sensitive law enforcement operations nomenclature, and investigative information. Release of such information, including the redacted field’s title, even on a piecemeal basis, may be used to circumvent the law and/or disrupt CBP inspectional activities. To protect harmful disclosure, redactions have been made under (b)(7)(E).</p>
Julio David Cury Admissibility Secondary Inspection	09/19/10	Yes; Released in Part	CBP_014	(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(E)	<p>This page reveals names and contact information, disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. This field has been redacted to protect individuals from unwanted contact, annoyance, or harassment. Reactions have been made under (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C).</p> <p>This page also reveals non-public information about law enforcement techniques and procedures. This includes sensitive nomenclature, inspectional codes, and inspectional databases containing law enforcement sensitive information pertaining to the Agency’s methods and rationale for conducting inspectional activities on plaintiff. Release of this sensitive law enforcement information, even on a piecemeal basis, could assist violators seeking to circumvent the law. For example, the redactions associated with</p>

Cury, et al v. United States Department of State,

et al. C23-0499JLR

Western District of Washington

CBP- Vaughn Index

Document	Date	Segregable	Bates Number	Exemption 5 U.S.C. § 552	Description
					the “Referral” categories, such as, “Referral Reason,” may contain sensitive nomenclature, such as “Terrorist lookout.” The same field may instead contain relatively harmless identifiers, such as “Visa,” simply for the fact that an individual’s visa needs to be checked. If CBP only redacted the “Referral Reason” field when it contained information pertaining to a “Terrorist lookout,” as opposed to information pertaining to a “Visa,” individuals seeking to circumvent the law may piecemeal sensitive law enforcement information and techniques to find that CBP redacts a specific field only when it pertains to a “Terrorist Lookout,” or other sensitive law enforcement identifier. Disclosure of this information would therefore enable violators to alter their patterns and operations of conduct, or effectuate other countermeasures to overcome CBP’s enforcement efforts. Moreover, under the “Remarks” category, it contains sensitive law enforcement operations nomenclature and investigative information. Release of such information, even on a piecemeal basis, may be used to circumvent the law and/or disrupt CBP inspectional activities. To protect harmful disclosure, redactions have been made under (b)(7)(E).
Julio David Cury Admissibility Secondary Inspection	09/19/10	Yes; Released in Part	CBP_015 CBP_016	(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(E)	<p>These pages reveal names and contact information, disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. This field has been redacted to protect individuals from unwanted contact, annoyance, or harassment. Reactions have been made under (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C).</p> <p>These pages also reveal non-public information about law enforcement techniques and procedures. This includes sensitive nomenclature, inspectional codes, and inspectional databases containing law enforcement sensitive information pertaining to the Agency’s methods and rationale for conducting inspectional activities on plaintiff. Release of this sensitive law enforcement information, even on a piecemeal basis, could assist violators seeking to circumvent the law. For example, the redactions associated with the “Referral” categories, such as, “Referral Reason,” may contain sensitive nomenclature, such as “Terrorist lookout.” The same field may instead contain relatively harmless identifiers, such as “Visa,” simply for the fact that an individual’s visa needs to be checked. If CBP only redacted the “Referral Reason”</p>

Cury, et al v. United States Department of State,

et al. C23-0499JLR

Western District of Washington

CBP- Vaughn Index

Document	Date	Segregable	Bates Number	Exemption 5 U.S.C. § 552	Description
					field when it contained information pertaining to a “Terrorist lookout,” as opposed to information pertaining to a “Visa,” individuals seeking to circumvent the law may piecemeal sensitive law enforcement information and techniques to find that CBP redacts a specific field only when it pertains to a “Terrorist Lookout,” or other sensitive law enforcement identifier. Disclosure of this information would therefore enable violators to alter their patterns and operations of conduct, or effectuate other countermeasures to overcome CBP’s enforcement efforts. Likewise, the redactions under the “Miscellaneous Info” category identifies information pertaining to sensitive law enforcement technique categories specific to CBP inspectional operations. Release of such information, including the redacted field titles, even on a piecemeal basis, may be used to circumvent the law and/or disrupt CBP inspectional activities. Moreover, under the “Remarks” category, it contains sensitive law enforcement operations nomenclature, and investigative information. Release, even on a piecemeal basis, may be used to circumvent the law and/or disrupt CBP inspectional activities. To protect harmful disclosure, redactions have been made under (b)(7)(E).
Julio David Cury Admissibility Secondary Inspection	11/26/10	Yes; Released in Part	CBP_017 CBP_018	(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(E)	<p>These pages reveal names and contact information, disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. This field has been redacted to protect individuals from unwanted contact, annoyance, or harassment. Reactions have been made under (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C).</p> <p>These pages also reveal non-public information about law enforcement techniques and procedures. This includes sensitive nomenclature, inspectional codes, and inspectional databases containing law enforcement sensitive information pertaining to the Agency’s methods and rationale for conducting inspectional activities on plaintiff. Release of this sensitive law enforcement information, even on a piecemeal basis, could assist violators seeking to circumvent the law. For example, the redactions associated with the “Referral” categories, such as, “Referral Reason,” may contain sensitive nomenclature, such as “Terrorist lookout.” The same field may instead contain relatively harmless identifiers, such as “Visa,” simply for the fact that an individual’s visa needs to be checked.</p>

Cury, et al v. United States Department of State,

et al. C23-0499JLR

Western District of Washington

CBP- Vaughn Index

Document	Date	Segregable	Bates Number	Exemption 5 U.S.C. § 552	Description
					If CBP only redacted the “Referral Reason” field when it contained information pertaining to a “Terrorist lookout,” as opposed to information pertaining to a “Visa,” individuals seeking to circumvent the law may piecemeal sensitive law enforcement information and techniques to find that CBP redacts a specific field only when it pertains to a “Terrorist Lookout,” or other sensitive law enforcement identifier. Disclosure of this information would therefore enable violators to alter their patterns and operations of conduct, or effectuate other countermeasures to overcome CBP’s enforcement efforts. Likewise, the redactions under the “Miscellaneous Info” category identifies information pertaining to sensitive law enforcement technique categories specific to CBP inspectional operations. Release of such information, including the redacted field titles, even on a piecemeal basis, may be used to circumvent the law and/or disrupt CBP inspectional activities. Moreover, under the “Remarks” category, it contains sensitive law enforcement operations nomenclature, and investigative information. Release, even on a piecemeal basis, may be used to circumvent the law and/or disrupt CBP inspectional activities. To protect harmful disclosure, redactions have been made under (b)(7)(E).
Julio David Cury Admissibility Secondary Inspection	03/09/11	Yes; Released in Part	CBP_019 CBP_020	(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(E)	<p>These pages reveal names and contact information, disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. This field has been redacted to protect individuals from unwanted contact, annoyance, or harassment. Reactions have been made under (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C).</p> <p>These pages also reveal non-public information about law enforcement techniques and procedures. This includes sensitive nomenclature, inspectional codes, and inspectional databases containing law enforcement sensitive information pertaining to the Agency’s methods and rationale for conducting inspectional activities on plaintiff. Release of this sensitive law enforcement information, even on a piecemeal basis, could assist violators seeking to circumvent the law. For example, the redactions associated with the “Referral” categories, such as, “Referral Reason,” may contain sensitive nomenclature, such as “Terrorist lookout.” The same field may instead contain relatively harmless identifiers, such as “Visa,” simply for the fact</p>

Cury, et al v. United States Department of State,

et al. C23-0499JLR

Western District of Washington

CBP- Vaughn Index

Document	Date	Segregable	Bates Number	Exemption 5 U.S.C. § 552	Description
					that an individual's visa needs to be checked. If CBP only redacted the "Referral Reason" field when it contained information pertaining to a "Terrorist lookout," as opposed to information pertaining to a "Visa," individuals seeking to circumvent the law may piecemeal sensitive law enforcement information and techniques to find that CBP redacts a specific field only when it pertains to a "Terrorist Lookout," or other sensitive law enforcement identifier. Disclosure of this information would therefore enable violators to alter their patterns and operations of conduct, or effectuate other countermeasures to overcome CBP's enforcement efforts. Likewise, the redactions under the "Miscellaneous Info" category identifies information pertaining to sensitive law enforcement technique categories specific to CBP inspectional operations. Release of such information, including the redacted field titles, even on a piecemeal basis, may be used to circumvent the law and/or disrupt CBP inspectional activities. Moreover, under the "Remarks" category, it contains sensitive law enforcement operations nomenclature, and investigative information. Release, even on a piecemeal basis, may be used to circumvent the law and/or disrupt CBP inspectional activities. To protect harmful disclosure, redactions have been made under (b)(7)(E).
Julio David Cury Admissibility Secondary Inspection	05/25/13	Yes; Released in Part	CBP_021	(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(E)	<p>This page reveals names and contact information, disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. This field has been redacted to protect individuals from unwanted contact, annoyance, or harassment. Reactions have been made under (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C).</p> <p>This page also reveals non-public information about law enforcement techniques and procedures. This includes sensitive nomenclature, inspectional codes, and inspectional databases containing law enforcement sensitive information pertaining to the Agency's methods and rationale for conducting inspectional activities on plaintiff. Release of this sensitive law enforcement information, even on a piecemeal basis, could assist violators seeking to circumvent the law. For example, the redactions associated with the "Referral" categories, such as, "Referral Reason," may contain sensitive nomenclature, such as "Terrorist lookout." The same field may instead contain relatively harmless</p>

Cury, et al v. United States Department of State,

et al. C23-0499JLR

Western District of Washington

CBP- Vaughn Index

Document	Date	Segregable	Bates Number	Exemption 5 U.S.C. § 552	Description
					identifiers, such as “Visa,” simply for the fact that an individual’s visa needs to be checked. If CBP only redacted the “Referral Reason” field when it contained information pertaining to a “Terrorist lookout,” as opposed to information pertaining to a “Visa,” individuals seeking to circumvent the law may piecemeal sensitive law enforcement information and techniques to find that CBP redacts a specific field only when it pertains to a “Terrorist Lookout,” or other sensitive law enforcement identifier. Disclosure of this information would therefore enable violators to alter their patterns and operations of conduct, or effectuate other countermeasures to overcome CBP’s enforcement efforts. Moreover, under the “Remarks” category and “Disposition” field, each contains sensitive law enforcement operations nomenclature, and investigative information. Release, even on a piecemeal basis, may be used to circumvent the law and/or disrupt CBP inspectional activities. To protect harmful disclosure, redactions have been made under (b)(7)(E).
Julio David Cury Admissibility Secondary Inspection	5/25/13	Yes; Released in Part	CBP_022	(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(E)	<p>This page reveals names and contact information, disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. This field has been redacted to protect individuals from unwanted contact, annoyance, or harassment. Reactions have been made under (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C).</p> <p>This page also reveals non-public information about law enforcement techniques and procedures. This includes sensitive nomenclature, inspectional codes, and inspectional databases containing law enforcement sensitive information pertaining to the Agency’s methods and rationale for conducting inspectional activities on plaintiff. Release of this sensitive law enforcement information, even on a piecemeal basis, could assist violators seeking to circumvent the law. For example, the redactions associated with the “Referral” categories, such as, “Referral Reason,” may contain sensitive nomenclature, such as “Terrorist lookout.” The same field may instead contain relatively harmless identifiers, such as “Visa,” simply for the fact that an individual’s visa needs to be checked. If CBP only redacted the “Referral Reason” field when it contained information pertaining to a “Terrorist lookout,” as opposed to information pertaining to a “Visa,” individuals seeking to circumvent the law may piecemeal</p>

Cury, et al v. United States Department of State,

et al. C23-0499JLR

Western District of Washington

CBP- Vaughn Index

Document	Date	Segregable	Bates Number	Exemption 5 U.S.C. § 552	Description
					<p>sensitive law enforcement information and techniques to find that CBP redacts a specific field only when it pertains to a “Terrorist Lookout,” or other sensitive law enforcement identifier. Disclosure of this information would therefore enable violators to alter their patterns and operations of conduct, or effectuate other countermeasures to overcome CBP’s enforcement efforts. Moreover, under the “Remarks” category and “Disposition” field, each contains sensitive law enforcement operations nomenclature, and investigative information. Release, even on a piecemeal basis, may be used to circumvent the law and/or disrupt CBP inspectional activities. To protect harmful disclosure, redactions have been made under (b)(7)(E).</p>
Julio David Cury Admissibility Secondary Inspection	9/19/12	Yes; Released in Part	CBP_023	(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(E)	<p>This page reveals names and contact information, disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. This field has been redacted to protect individuals from unwanted contact, annoyance, or harassment. Reactions have been made under (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C).</p> <p>This page also reveals non-public information about law enforcement techniques and procedures. This includes sensitive nomenclature, inspectional codes, and inspectional databases containing law enforcement sensitive information pertaining to the Agency’s methods and rationale for conducting inspectional activities on plaintiff. Release of this sensitive law enforcement information, even on a piecemeal basis, could assist violators seeking to circumvent the law. For example, the redactions associated with the “Referral” categories, such as, “Referral Reason,” may contain sensitive nomenclature, such as “Terrorist lookout.” The same field may instead contain relatively harmless identifiers, such as “Visa,” simply for the fact that an individual’s visa needs to be checked. If CBP only redacted the “Referral Reason” field when it contained information pertaining to a “Terrorist lookout,” as opposed to information pertaining to a “Visa,” individuals seeking to circumvent the law may piecemeal sensitive law enforcement information and techniques to find that CBP redacts a specific field only when it pertains to a “Terrorist Lookout,” or other sensitive law enforcement identifier. Disclosure of this information would therefore enable violators to alter their patterns and operations of conduct, or</p>

Cury, et al v. United States Department of State,

et al. C23-0499JLR

Western District of Washington

CBP- Vaughn Index

Document	Date	Segregable	Bates Number	Exemption 5 U.S.C. § 552	Description
					effectuate other countermeasures to overcome CBP's enforcement efforts. Moreover, under the "Remarks" category and "Disposition" field, each contains sensitive law enforcement operations nomenclature, and investigative information. Release, even on a piecemeal basis, may be used to circumvent the law and/or disrupt CBP inspectional activities. To protect harmful disclosure, redactions have been made under (b)(7)(E).
Julio David Cury Admissibility Secondary Inspection	02/26/15	Yes; Released in Part	CBP_024	(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(E)	<p>This page reveals names and contact information, disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. This field has been redacted to protect individuals from unwanted contact, annoyance, or harassment. Reactions have been made under (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C).</p> <p>This page also reveals non-public information about law enforcement techniques and procedures. This includes sensitive nomenclature, inspectional codes, and inspectional databases containing law enforcement sensitive information pertaining to the Agency's methods and rationale for conducting inspectional activities on plaintiff. Release of this sensitive law enforcement information, even on a piecemeal basis, could assist violators seeking to circumvent the law. For example, the redactions associated with the "Referral" categories, such as, "Referral Reason," may contain sensitive nomenclature, such as "Terrorist lookout." The same field may instead contain relatively harmless identifiers, such as "Visa," simply for the fact that an individual's visa needs to be checked. If CBP only redacted the "Referral Reason" field when it contained information pertaining to a "Terrorist lookout," as opposed to information pertaining to a "Visa," individuals seeking to circumvent the law may piecemeal sensitive law enforcement information and techniques to find that CBP redacts a specific field only when it pertains to a "Terrorist Lookout," or other sensitive law enforcement identifier. Disclosure of this information would therefore enable violators to alter their patterns and operations of conduct, or effectuate other countermeasures to overcome CBP's enforcement efforts. Moreover, under the "Remarks" category and "Disposition" field, each contains sensitive law enforcement operations nomenclature, and investigative information. Release, even on a piecemeal basis, may be used to circumvent the law</p>

Cury, et al v. United States Department of State,

et al. C23-0499JLR

Western District of Washington

CBP- Vaughn Index

Document	Date	Segregable	Bates Number	Exemption 5 U.S.C. § 552	Description
					and/or disrupt CBP inspectional activities. To protect harmful disclosure, redactions have been made under (b)(7)(E).
Julio David Cury Admissibility Secondary Inspection	03/04/15	Yes; Released in Part	CBP_025	(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(E)	<p>This page reveals names and contact information, disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. This field has been redacted to protect individuals from unwanted contact, annoyance, or harassment. Reactions have been made under (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C).</p> <p>This page also reveals non-public information about law enforcement techniques and procedures. This includes sensitive nomenclature, inspectional codes, and inspectional databases containing law enforcement sensitive information pertaining to the Agency's methods and rationale for conducting inspectional activities on plaintiff. Release of this sensitive law enforcement information, even on a piecemeal basis, could assist violators seeking to circumvent the law. For example, the redactions associated with the "Referral" categories, such as, "Referral Reason," may contain sensitive nomenclature, such as "Terrorist lookout." The same field may instead contain relatively harmless identifiers, such as "Visa," simply for the fact that an individual's visa needs to be checked. If CBP only redacted the "Referral Reason" field when it contained information pertaining to a "Terrorist lookout," as opposed to information pertaining to a "Visa," individuals seeking to circumvent the law may piecemeal sensitive law enforcement information and techniques to find that CBP redacts a specific field only when it pertains to a "Terrorist Lookout," or other sensitive law enforcement identifier. Disclosure of this information would therefore enable violators to alter their patterns and operations of conduct, or effectuate other countermeasures to overcome CBP's enforcement efforts. Moreover, under the "Remarks" category and "Disposition" field, each contains sensitive law enforcement operations nomenclature, and investigative information. Release, even on a piecemeal basis, may be used to circumvent the law and/or disrupt CBP inspectional activities. To</p>

Cury, et al v. United States Department of State,

et al. C23-0499JLR

Western District of Washington

CBP- Vaughn Index

Document	Date	Segregable	Bates Number	Exemption 5 U.S.C. § 552	Description
					protect harmful disclosure, redactions have been made under (b)(7)(E).
Julio David Cury Admissibility Secondary Inspection	1/20/18	Yes; released in Part	CBP_026	(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(E)	<p>This page reveals names and contact information, disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. This field has been redacted to protect individuals from unwanted contact, annoyance, or harassment. Reactions have been made under (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C).</p> <p>This page also reveals non-public information about law enforcement techniques and procedures. This includes sensitive nomenclature, inspectional codes, and inspectional databases containing law enforcement sensitive information pertaining to the Agency's methods and rationale for conducting inspectional activities on plaintiff. Release of this sensitive law enforcement information, even on a piecemeal basis, could assist violators seeking to circumvent the law. For example, the redactions associated with the "Referral" categories, such as, "Referral Reason," may contain sensitive nomenclature, such as "Terrorist lookout." The same field may instead contain relatively harmless identifiers, such as "Visa," simply for the fact that an individual's visa needs to be checked. If CBP only redacted the "Referral Reason" field when it contained information pertaining to a "Terrorist lookout," as opposed to information pertaining to a "Visa," individuals seeking to circumvent the law may piecemeal sensitive law enforcement information and techniques to find that CBP redacts a specific field only when it pertains to a "Terrorist Lookout," or other sensitive law enforcement identifier. Disclosure of this information would therefore enable violators to alter their patterns and operations of conduct, or effectuate other countermeasures to overcome CBP's enforcement efforts. Moreover, under the "Remarks" category and "Disposition" field, each contains sensitive law enforcement operations nomenclature, and investigative information. Release, even on a piecemeal basis, may be used to circumvent the law and/or disrupt CBP inspectional activities. To protect harmful disclosure, redactions have been made under (b)(7)(E).</p>
Redacted	Redacted	Yes; Released in Part	CBP_027 CBP_028	(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(E)	These pages reveal names and contact information, disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. This field has been redacted to protect

Cury, et al v. United States Department of State,

et al. C23-0499JLR

Western District of Washington

CBP- Vaughn Index

Document	Date	Segregable	Bates Number	Exemption 5 U.S.C. § 552	Description
					<p>individuals from unwanted contact, annoyance, or harassment. Reactions have been made under (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C).</p> <p>These pages also reveal non-public information about law enforcement techniques and procedures. This includes sensitive nomenclature, codes, databases, and fields containing law enforcement sensitive information pertaining to the Agency's rationale for conducting inspectional activities on plaintiff. Release of this sensitive law enforcement information, including seemingly innocuous fields, such as, "Entry Date," under the "Subject" category, even on a piecemeal basis, could assist individuals seeking to circumvent the law. Disclosure of such information, including dates of when specific inspectional activities are placed in CBP databases, would enable individuals to alter their patterns and operations of conduct, or effectuate other countermeasures to overcome CBP's enforcement efforts. Likewise, there are several redacted categories under "Subject" that identify information pertaining to sensitive law enforcement techniques specific to CBP inspectional operations. Release of such information, including the redacted field titles, even on a piecemeal basis, may be used to circumvent the law and/or disrupt CBP inspectional activities. Moreover, under the "Remarks" category, it contains sensitive law enforcement operations nomenclature, and investigative information. Release, even on a piecemeal basis, may be used to circumvent the law and/or disrupt CBP inspectional activities. To protect harmful disclosure, redactions have been made under (b)(7)(E).</p>
Redacted	Redacted	Yes; Released in Part	CBP_029 CBP_030	(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(E)	<p>These pages reveal names and contact information, disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. This field has been redacted to protect individuals from unwanted contact, annoyance, or harassment. Reactions have been made under (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C).</p> <p>These pages also reveal non-public information about law enforcement techniques and procedures. This includes sensitive nomenclature, codes, databases, and fields containing law enforcement sensitive information pertaining to the Agency's</p>

Cury, et al v. United States Department of State,

et al. C23-0499JLR

Western District of Washington

CBP- Vaughn Index

Document	Date	Segregable	Bates Number	Exemption 5 U.S.C. § 552	Description
					<p>rationale for conducting inspectional activities on plaintiff. Release of this sensitive law enforcement information, including seemingly innocuous fields, such as, “Entry Date,” under the “Subject” category, even on a piecemeal basis, could assist individuals seeking to circumvent the law. Disclosure of such information, including dates of when specific inspectional activities are placed in CBP databases, would enable individuals to alter their patterns and operations of conduct, or effectuate other countermeasures to overcome CBP’s enforcement efforts. Likewise, there are several redacted categories under “Subject” that identify information pertaining to sensitive law enforcement techniques specific to CBP inspectional operations. Release of such information, including the redacted fields titles, even on a piecemeal basis, may be used to circumvent the law and/or disrupt CBP inspectional activities. Moreover, under the “Remarks” category, it contains sensitive law enforcement operations nomenclature, and investigative information. Release, even on a piecemeal basis, may be used to circumvent the law and/or disrupt CBP inspectional activities. To protect harmful disclosure, redactions have been made under (b)(7)(E).</p>
Redacted	Redacted	Yes; Released in Part	CBP_031	(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(E)	<p>This page reveals names and contact information, disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. This field has been redacted to protect individuals from unwanted contact, annoyance, or harassment. Reactions have been made under (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C).</p> <p>This page also reveals non-public information about law enforcement techniques and procedures. This includes sensitive nomenclature, codes, databases, and fields containing law enforcement sensitive information pertaining to the Agency’s rationale for conducting inspectional activities on plaintiff. Release of this sensitive law enforcement information, including seemingly innocuous fields, such as, “Entry Date,” under the “Subject” category, even on a piecemeal basis, could assist individuals seeking to circumvent the law. Disclosure of such information, including dates of when specific inspectional activities are placed in CBP databases, would enable individuals to alter</p>

Cury, et al v. United States Department of State,

et al. C23-0499JLR

Western District of Washington

CBP- Vaughn Index

Document	Date	Segregable	Bates Number	Exemption 5 U.S.C. § 552	Description
					their patterns and operations of conduct, or effectuate other countermeasures to overcome CBP's enforcement efforts. Likewise, there are redacted categories under "Subject" that identify information pertaining to sensitive law enforcement techniques specific to CBP inspectional operations. Release of such information, including the redacted field titles, even on a piecemeal basis, may be used to circumvent the law and/or disrupt CBP inspectional activities. To protect harmful disclosure, redactions have been made under (b)(7)(E).
Redacted	Redacted	Yes; Released in Part	CBP_032	(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(E)	<p>This page reveals names and contact information, disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. This field has been redacted to protect individuals from unwanted contact, annoyance, or harassment. Reactions have been made under (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C).</p> <p>This page also reveals non-public information about law enforcement techniques and procedures. This includes sensitive nomenclature, codes, databases, and fields containing law enforcement sensitive information pertaining to the Agency's rationale for conducting inspectional activities on plaintiff. Release of this sensitive law enforcement information, including seemingly innocuous fields, such as, "Entry Date," under the "Subject" category, even on a piecemeal basis, could assist individuals seeking to circumvent the law. Disclosure of such information, including dates of when specific inspectional activities are placed in CBP databases, would enable individuals to alter their patterns and operations of conduct, or effectuate other countermeasures to overcome CBP's enforcement efforts. Likewise, there are several redacted categories under "Subject" that identify information pertaining to sensitive law enforcement techniques specific to CBP inspectional operations. Release of such information, including the redacted field titles, even on a piecemeal basis, may be used to circumvent the law and/or disrupt CBP inspectional activities. Moreover, under the "Remarks" category, it contains sensitive law enforcement operations nomenclature, and investigative information. Release, even on a piecemeal basis, may be used to circumvent the law and/or disrupt CBP inspectional activities. To protect harmful</p>

Cury, et al v. United States Department of State,

et al. C23-0499JLR

Western District of Washington

CBP- Vaughn Index

Document	Date	Segregable	Bates Number	Exemption 5 U.S.C. § 552	Description
					disclosure, redactions have been made under (b)(7)(E). To protect harmful disclosure, redactions have been made under (b)(7)(E).
David Cury, Julio Miguel Unified Secondary	03/09/11	Yes; Released in Part	CBP_033 CBP_034	(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(E)	<p>These pages reveal names and contact information, disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. This field has been redacted to protect individuals from unwanted contact, annoyance, or harassment. Reactions have been made under (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C).</p> <p>These pages also reveal non-public information about law enforcement techniques and procedures. This includes sensitive nomenclature, inspectional codes, and inspectional databases containing law enforcement sensitive information pertaining to the Agency's methods and rationale for conducting inspectional activities on plaintiff. Release of this sensitive law enforcement information, even on a piecemeal basis, could assist violators seeking to circumvent the law. For example, the redactions associated with the "Referral" categories, such as, "Referral Reason," may contain sensitive nomenclature, such as "Terrorist lookout." The same field may instead contain relatively harmless identifiers, such as "Visa," simply for the fact that an individual's visa needs to be checked. If CBP only redacted the "Referral Reason" field when it contained information pertaining to a "Terrorist lookout," as opposed to information pertaining to a "Visa," individuals seeking to circumvent the law may piecemeal sensitive law enforcement information and techniques to find that CBP redacts a specific field only when it pertains to a "Terrorist Lookout," or other sensitive law enforcement identifier. Disclosure of this information would therefore enable violators to alter their patterns and operations of conduct, or effectuate other countermeasures to overcome CBP's enforcement efforts. Likewise, the redactions under the "Miscellaneous" and "Admissibility" categories identify information pertaining to a sensitive law enforcement technique category specific to CBP inspectional operations. Release of such information, including the redacted field titles,</p>

Cury, et al v. United States Department of State,

et al. C23-0499JLR

Western District of Washington

CBP- Vaughn Index

Document	Date	Segregable	Bates Number	Exemption 5 U.S.C. § 552	Description
					even on a piecemeal basis, may be used to circumvent the law and/or disrupt CBP inspectional activities. Moreover, under the “Remarks” and “Admissibility” categories, each contains sensitive law enforcement operations nomenclature, and investigative information. Release of such information, even on a piecemeal basis, may be used to circumvent the law and/or disrupt CBP inspectional activities. To protect harmful disclosure, redactions have been made under (b)(7)(E).
Julio Cury Unified Secondary	03/09/11	Yes; Released in Part	CBP_035	(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(E)	<p>This page reveals names and contact information, disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. This field has been redacted to protect individuals from unwanted contact, annoyance, or harassment. Reactions have been made under (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C).</p> <p>This page also reveals non-public information about law enforcement techniques and procedures. This includes sensitive nomenclature, inspectional codes, and inspectional databases containing law enforcement sensitive information pertaining to the Agency’s methods and rationale for conducting inspectional activities on plaintiff. Release of this sensitive law enforcement information, even on a piecemeal basis, could assist violators seeking to circumvent the law. For example, the redactions associated with the “Referral” categories, such as, “Referral Reason,” may contain sensitive nomenclature, such as “Terrorist lookout.” The same field may instead contain relatively harmless identifiers, such as “Visa,” simply for the fact that an individual’s visa needs to be checked. If CBP only redacted the “Referral Reason” field when it contained information pertaining to a “Terrorist lookout,” as opposed to information pertaining to a “Visa,” individuals seeking to circumvent the law may piecemeal sensitive law enforcement information and techniques to find that CBP redacts a specific field only when it pertains to a “Terrorist Lookout,” or other sensitive law enforcement identifier. Disclosure of this information would therefore enable violators to alter their patterns and operations of conduct, or effectuate other countermeasures to overcome CBP’s enforcement efforts. Moreover the redaction under the “Referral Information” category identifies information pertaining to a sensitive law enforcement technique category</p>

Cury, et al v. United States Department of State,

et al. C23-0499JLR

Western District of Washington

CBP- Vaughn Index

Document	Date	Segregable	Bates Number	Exemption 5 U.S.C. § 552	Description
					specific to CBP inspectional operations. Release of such information, including the redacted field's title, even on a piecemeal basis, may be used to circumvent the law and/or disrupt CBP inspectional activities. To protect harmful disclosure, redactions have been made under (b)(7)(E).
David Cury, Julio Miguel Unified Secondary	12/11/17	Yes; Released in Part	CBP_036 CBP_037	(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(E)	<p>These pages reveal names and contact information, disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. This field has been redacted to protect individuals from unwanted contact, annoyance, or harassment. Reactions have been made under (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C).</p> <p>These pages also reveal non-public information about law enforcement techniques and procedures. This includes sensitive nomenclature, inspectional codes, and inspectional databases containing law enforcement sensitive information pertaining to the Agency's methods and rationale for conducting inspectional activities on plaintiff. Release of this sensitive law enforcement information, even on a piecemeal basis, could assist violators seeking to circumvent the law. For example, the redactions associated with the "Referral" categories, such as, "Referral Reason," may contain sensitive nomenclature, such as "Terrorist lookout." The same field may instead contain relatively harmless identifiers, such as "Visa," simply for the fact that an individual's visa needs to be checked. If CBP only redacted the "Referral Reason" field when it contained information pertaining to a "Terrorist lookout," as opposed to information pertaining to a "Visa," individuals seeking to circumvent the law may piecemeal sensitive law enforcement information and techniques to find that CBP redacts a specific field only when it pertains to a "Terrorist Lookout," or other sensitive law enforcement identifier. Disclosure of this information would therefore enable violators to alter their patterns and operations of conduct, or effectuate other countermeasures to overcome CBP's enforcement efforts. Likewise, the redactions under the "Admissibility" category identifies information pertaining to sensitive law enforcement technique categories specific to CBP inspectional operations. Release of such information, including the redacted field titles, even on a piecemeal basis, may be used to circumvent the law and/or disrupt CBP</p>

Cury, et al v. United States Department of State,

et al. C23-0499JLR

Western District of Washington

CBP- Vaughn Index

Document	Date	Segregable	Bates Number	Exemption 5 U.S.C. § 552	Description
					inspectional activities. Moreover, under the “Remarks” and “Admissibility” categories contains names, sensitive law enforcement operations nomenclature, and investigative information. Release of such information, even on a piecemeal basis, may be used to circumvent the law and/or disrupt CBP inspectional activities. Finally, the field associated with “Site Port” contains sensitive location information pertaining to case specific inspectional activities. Release of port location may help to circumvent the law and may disrupt CBP’s inspectional activities. To protect harmful disclosure, redactions have been made under (b)(7)(E).